

How to Give a Job Seminar and Why It's Not the Same as a Regular Scientific Presentation

William T. Schrader, Ph.D.

Deputy Scientific Director

National Institute of Environmental Health
Sciences

Research Triangle Park, NC 27709

schrader@niehs.nih.gov



THE OBJECT IS TO GET THE JOB OFFER

That requires a vectorial exchange of scientific information between YOU and the Audience



The Job Search Committee

- Most of the search committee don't have a clue about your field
 - Few know your boss
 - Few know your techniques
 - None know your jargon
- They have defined criteria to meet
 - What technology you will anchor
 - What project(s) you will serve on to start
 - What headcount you will inherit
 - What scientific resources you will need
 - Whose former lab space you are getting



You Must Stand Out in the Crowd

- Are you just a worker in a big factory?
- What exactly did YOU do?
- Did you think up the ideas or just do what you were told?
- Did you collaborate?
- Did you ride everybody's coattails?
- Are you a good thinker?
- Can you discuss science interactively?



Before You Go Presentation Skill

- PRACTICE your seminar, and not just in front of the lab
- It ought to be understandable to a reasonably-well-informed scientist, not just a specialist
- Practice your delivery
 - -Tape record, or ask your friends to tell you if you say "uhhhh" all the time.
 - -Practice with the pointer; don't use it like a light saber.. It is very distracting!



Before You Go Preparing the Slides

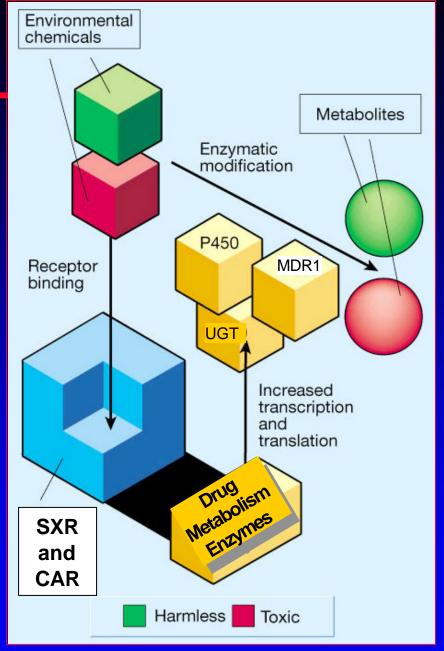
SIMPLIFY and LINEARIZE

- You are trying to educate them about your complex studies.
- Cut and edit out panels of images, etc., to show ONLY the salient features needed to bring the listener to a solid conclusion.
- Delete side issues
- Any slide that you pass over in under 15 seconds is OUT!
- Use procedural cartoons to describe methods
 - Skip the tiny details, unless they are critical and you developed them.



Overview of the Pathway Triggered by Xenobiotic Sensor Proteins

From Lazar, M.A. Nature, 407, 852-853, 2000



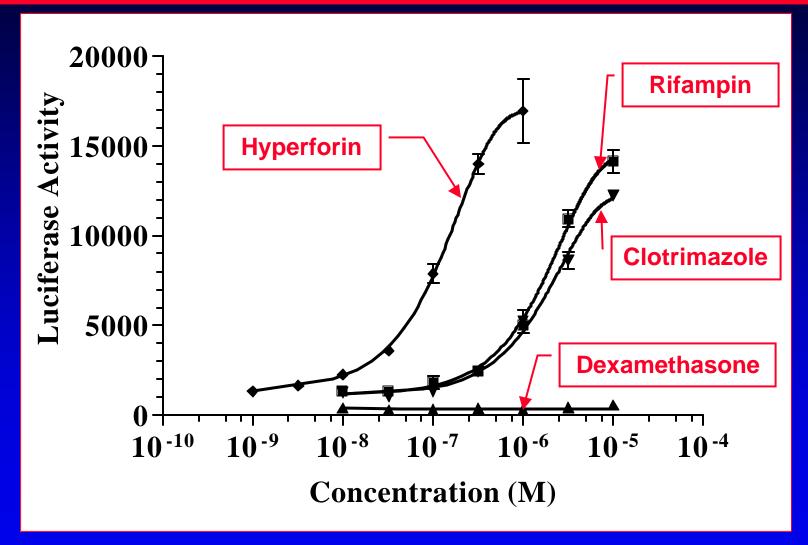


Before You Go Reviewing the Data You'll Present

- Don't try to convince the audience of something that is unsupported by the image in front of them, e.g.:
 - Overlapping SEM error bars mean NO SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCE, not "slight effect"
 - Gel bands that are not different to the eye can't be explained away by "it doesn't show very well in this particular gel, but..."
 - Companies want to see dose-response curves and error bars, not bar charts
- Review the human disease context of your work and be prepared to discuss that aspect if it comes up

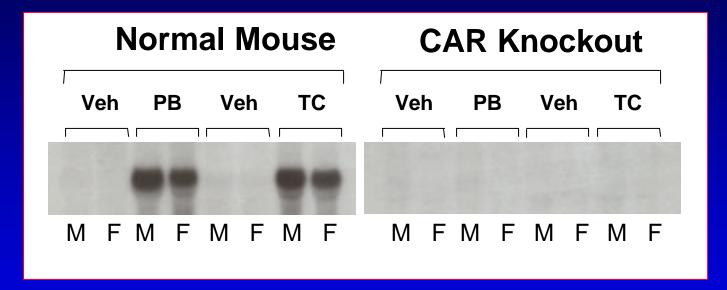


Dose-response Curves of Reference Drugs Gal4-SXR Chimera Assay





CAR is Essential for Induction of CYP2B10 Gene Expression



1 Day Treatment

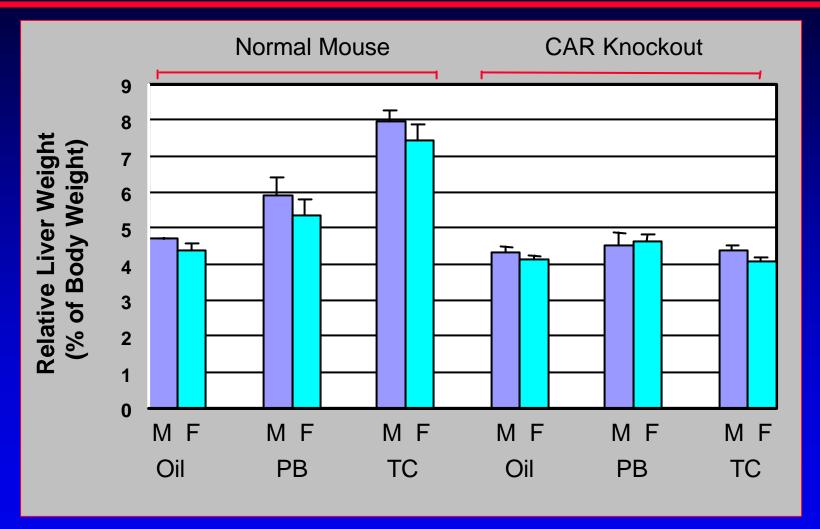
Veh: Vehicle Control

PB: Phenobarbital

TC: TCPOBOP

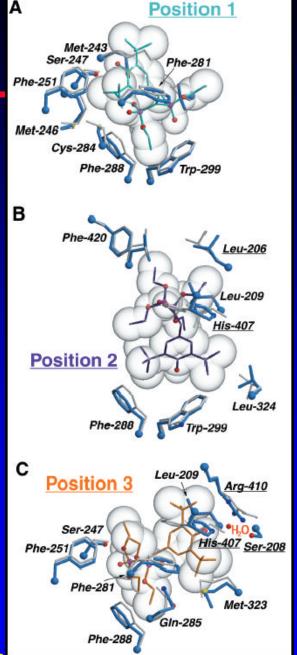


CAR Mediates Liver Enlargement (Hepatomegaly)





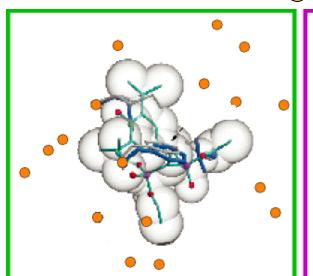
Three-Dimensional
Structure of the PXR
Ligand Pocket
RE Watkins et al., Science 2001

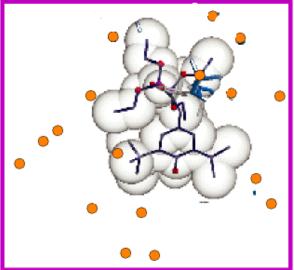


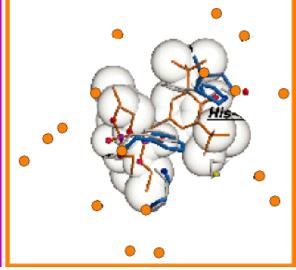


Three Different Orientations of Activator SR12813 in the SXR Binding Pocket

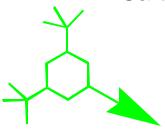


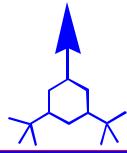


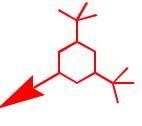




Cartoon of Ligand Orientation in Each Structure:









Before You Go Checking for Antagonism

- Are any of the people you're going to see major players in your field?
 - Don't give away any of the juicy lab secrets unless you and your boss are in agreement
 - Be sure to know in advance if they are likely to be in agreement with you or not
- Do a quick check for late-breaking articles
 - Someone will want to impress their own boss by asking you about an article that just appeared.



The Job Seminar Overall Organization and Grammar*

- FIRST 10 MINUTES (THIRD PERSON PLURAL: "They did this or that")
 - History of the field, and where your boss's lab fits into the story.
 - END WITH where the field stood when you joined the lab
- MIDDLE 30 MINUTES (FIRST PERSON SINGULAR: "I did this, I found that, I concluded xyz"
 - What you and your boss decided you should work on
 - How you approached it, what you found
 - How you interpreted the data and where you went next
 - END WITH what we know now that you're done
- LAST 5 MINUTES (FIRST PERSON PLURAL: "Our lab is planning to do xyz next, following up on my work"

* Use the ACTIVE VOICE, "we found" not "it was found that"



Expectations During the Seminar

MAKE IT FINISH IN LESS THAN 50 MINUTES!

- Academics have to get back to something else
- Company seminars often run over one hour
- They will interrupt to ask pointed questions
- Don't give answers unless you are sure.
 - Especially, they may ask questions about drugs or brand names.. Don't guess
 - Don't argue or tell them they're wrong. Stick to your guns, but say "that's a good point..."
 - If they suggest a good experiment, or ask if you've done something, give the answer if it's been done.
 - Don't try to snow them by saying that it has been done, because the next question will be "what were the results?
- You can't know everything



SO YOU WANT TO BE A PROFESSOR, EH?



The Real World of Academics

You Get Ahead Based Upon Three Aspects of Your Job:

Research

- Distinctive area within the department
- Grants
- Publications

Teaching

- Graduate or undergraduate?
- Medical curriculum

Service function

- Committees
- Core Laboratory



The Search Committee will be asking themselves "Can this person...."

- Compete in science in your chosen field
- Anchor a key technology and/or run a core facility
 - Gene transfer, knockout mouse, tissue culture
- Teach a required course, especially in medical school?
 - Histology, anatomy, pharmacology
 - "New curriculum" team-taught combined approach.
 - Does your work have "clinical relevance" to a 21-year-old first-year medical student?
- Write/think/plan/self-promote well enough to become fully funded from external sources within a couple of years and stay that way?



SCIENTIFIC CAREERS IN FOR-PROFIT SETTINGS

Biotech Big Pharma Agribusiness



Scientific Research in a Company

Good News

- Teamwork
- Fewer pressures to publish
- Planned approach
- No budget problems
- Access to new methodology
- Stock options, salary

Bad News

- Shared science
- Can't publish the hot stuff
- More paperwork
- Deadlines
- Ultimate control by non-scientists
- No students, fellows



What A Company Hopes to Find

- TEAM PLAYER
- Reliable
- On-time performance
- Good "people skills"
- Smart, self-correcting
- Able to accept criticism and make corrections
- Future potential
- Excellent scientific capabilities



Research Distinctions Between Early-stage and Late-stage Companies

- Early-stage (e.g., startup biotech)
 - Much can be published, presented at meetings
 - Latitude to pick the direction and approach
 - Work much like an academic lab
 - You will multi-task

- Late-stage (e.g., big pharma, big biotech)
 - Key work is private,
 only off-hours science
 is cleared for public
 - Direction according to team needs and planning
 - Stratified levels of authority like Gov't.
 - Keep eye on the ball



Homework Before You Visit

- Corporate Website
 - Corporate Mission: How do they plan to make money?
 - Scientific Mission: What is their technology base?
 - ...Is it unique?
 - ...ls it proprietary?
 - Scientific Founders
 - Scientific Advisory Board Membership
 - Corporate Board Membership
 - Patent Estate
- S.E.C. 10K Form
 - Significant matters, compensation of senior management, investors, equity partners



The Job Interview Day: Doctoral Level

- No more than a day, maybe a half
- Seminar in biotech, maybe not in Big Pharma
- You may be taking someone else's job
 - They may not know it
 - They may interview you
- You will meet people on all levels
- You'll be done before 5 pm
 - Exit interview with HR person
 - No entertainment likely
 - No fraternity rush
- They will collect opinions, usually in writing



Composition of the Search Committee

- Your direct supervisor
- Junior hotshot most familiar with current research in your area
- Other team members with whom you will work
- Some junior people, especially if they are known to be good interviewers
- Human Resources person who guides the process



The Search Committee will be asking themselves "Can this person...."

IN ACADEMICS

- Compete in science in your chosen field
- Anchor a key technology and/or run a core facility
- Teach a course, especially an entry-level requirement
- Self-promote to attract attention, fellows and grants
- Publish often and well
- Become fully funded and stay that way?

IN A BUSINESS

- Know a competitive scientific field
- Anchor a key technology and/or run a process
- Communicate effectively by both oral and written means
- Get along in a team environment
- Plan and meet timelines
- Do work that makes money for shareholders



The Job Interview

Scientific

- Are you well-versed in your field?
- Can you discuss the type of work they want you to do?
- Are you familiar with their published work?
- Are you familiar with the mechanism of action of their drugs or technology?

Corporate

- Are you under/over-qualified?
- Will you be likely to stay?
- Are you a team player?
- Do you look like one of "them?"



Do's and Don't

- DO ask about their published work
- DO be sure that you meet your direct supervisor
- DO ask about your opportunities for advancement
- DON'T ask about their non-public work
 - They will not tell you how far along they are
 - They won't discuss proprietary methods or models
 - Their discussions may seem rather vague compared to discussions in academics
- DON'T expect them to keep the job open while you finish up your work
- DON'T expect to nit-pick over the size of your office, amount of lab space, etc... that only works in academics



What They Don't Particularly Care About

- Your willingness to stay forever at their company
 - People move frequently, giving only two weeks' notice
- Your outside life
 - Few will deal with your needs for flexible working time
 - All will deal with staggered start-stop time
- Your other business dealings
 - You are paid full-time; you cannot have dealings with competitors
- Your other scientific interests
 - You can work on stuff after hours; rarely do they want to even know about it.
 - You CANNOT bring or send out clones, reagents, protocols from any outside source... especially ones you made before.



The Job Offer

- It will come from the Human Resources people, not from your supervisor
- It may come at the end of the day, but usually by FEDEX within a day or two.
- There will be a description of your reporting, your salary, stock options
- There will be a drop-dead date; it can be slightly extended but not for long.
- Clarify any uncertainties: relocation payments, bonus (rare) or anything else

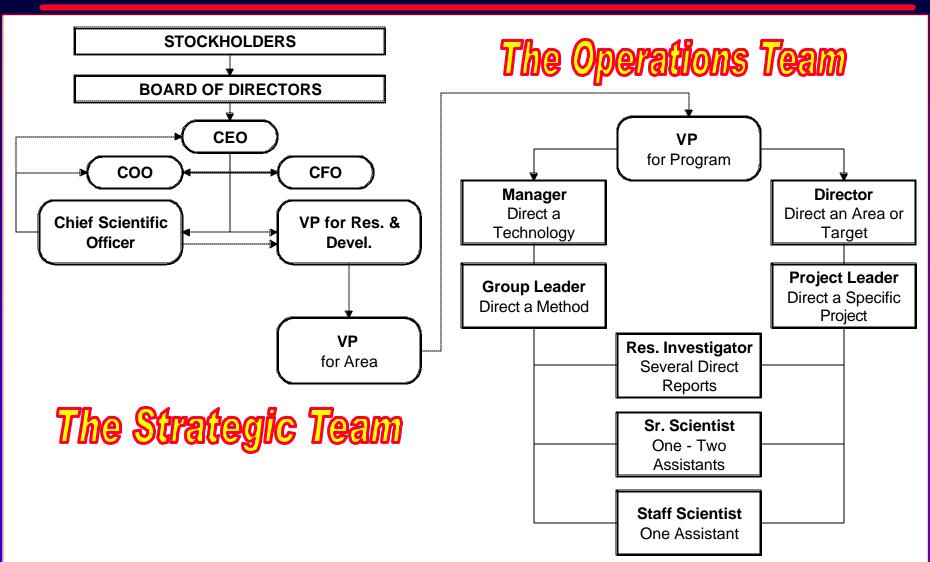


Welcome to MicroPanDNALogix





The Corporate Org Chart





The Chain of Authority

- The general's wife had a bad night
- In the morning, she was still upset and she burned his toast
- The dog chewed up the sports section
- He went to the post, and chewed out his aide
- Who sent the entire brigade on a forced march
- The Sergeant had been hoping for an easy day, due to his bad hangover
- He was so upset he made the private scrub the barracks steps with a toothbrush
- The private was so angry about the useless work that he kicked the platoon's dog
- Who barked



MORAL OF THE STORY

YOU ARE THE DOG

HINT: If you want to know what work in a company is really like, read "DILBERT"

.... It is very real